

NO MAN BIG ENOUGH TO RUN THIS REPUBLIC, SAYS HARDING

TO RESTORE POPULAR GOVERNMENT TO BE FIRST AIM OF REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One)

assured in party sponsorship, and we mean to renew the assurances which were rendered in the catastrophic war.

It was not surprising that we must first afford from safe and prescribed paths amid the war anxieties. There was the unfortunate emergency before; there was the surrender of congress to the growth of the world-war imperilled before the executive had learned to believe in; and in the war emergency every safeguard was swept away. In the name of democracy we established autocracy. We are not complaining at this extraordinary betrayal or assumption in war; our alarm is over the failure to restore the constitutional methods when the war emergency ended.

Our first cardinal is the restoration of representative popular government under the constitution through the agency of the Republican party. Our vision includes more than a chief executive, we believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice-president, second official of the republic shall be asked to participate. The same vision includes a cordial understanding and coordinated activities with a house of congress, fresh from the people, voting the convictions which members bring from direct contact with the electorate, and cordial cooperation along with the restored functions of the senate, fit to be the greatest deliberative body of the world. Its members are the designated sons of the towers of constitutional government. The restoration of the senate's authority saved to this republic its independent nationality, when autocracy, misinterpreted the dream of a world experiment to be the vision of a world ideal.

It is not difficult, Chairman Lodge, to make ourselves clear on the question of international relationship. We Republicans of our solemn oath and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world super-government taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this republic. If the torch of constitutionalism had not been dimmed, the delayed peace of the world and the tragedy of disappointment and Europe's misunderstanding of American easily might have been avoided. The Republicans of the senate halted the barrier of independent American influence and influence, which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the master government of the world. Our party means to hold the heritage of American nationality unimpaired and unimpaired.

The world will not misconstrue. We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this republic to world civilization. There is no hate in the American heart. We have no envy, no suspicion, no aversion for any people in the world. We hold to our rights, and means to defend, we mean to sustain the rights of this nation and our citizens alike, everywhere under the shining sun. Yet there is the concord of amity and sympathy and fraternity in every resolution. There is a genuine aspiration in every American breast for a true friendship with all the world.

More, we believe the unshakable sacrifices, the awakened convictions and the aspiring conscience of a human kind must commit the nations of the earth to a new and better relationship. It need not be discussed now what motives plunged the world into war, it need not be inquired whether we asked the sons of this republic to defend our national rights, as I believe we did, or to purge the old world of the accumulated ills of rivalry and greed, the sacrifices will be in vain, if we cannot reclaim a new order, with added security to civilization and peace maintained.

One may readily sense the conscience of our America. I am sure I understand the purpose of the dominant group of the senate. We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration, we were resolved to defend as we are today and will be tomorrow, to reserve this free and independent republic. Let those now responsible, or seeking responsibility, propose the surrender, whether with interpretations, apologies or reluctant reservations—from which our rights are to be omitted—we welcome the referendum to the American people on the preservation of America, and the Republican party pledges its defense of the preserved inheritance of national freedom.

In the call of the conscience of America is peace, peace that closes the gaping wound of world war, and silences the impassioned voices of international envy and distrust. Heeding this call and knowing as I do the disposition of the congress, I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican congress can pass its legislation for a Republican executive to sign. Then we may turn our attention to the restoration of our government at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped-for world relationship which shall satisfy both confidence and aspirations, and still hold us free from menacing involvement.

I hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for the reduced armaments throughout the world, with at-

voice of aspiration, and paralyze the will for achievement. These are but common sense truths of human development.

The chief trouble today is that the world war wrought the destruction of beautiful competition, left our storehouses empty, and there is a minimum production when our need is maximum. Maximums not minimums, is the call of America. It isn't a new slogan, because war never fails to leave depleted storehouses and always impairs the efficiency of production. War also establishes its higher standards for wages, and they abide. I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received. It is the best assurance we can have for a reduced cost of living. Mark you, I am ready to acclaim the highest standard for pay, but I would be blind to the responsibilities that mark this fateful hour if I did not caution the wage-earners of America that mounting wages and decreased production will lead only to industrial and economic ruin.

I want, somehow, to appeal to the sons and daughters of the republic, to every producer, to join hand and brain in production, more production, honest production, patriotic production, because patriotic production is no less a defense of our best civilization than that of armed force. Profiteering is a crime of omission. We must work our most and best, else the destructive reaction will come. We must stabilize and strive for normalcy, else the terrible reaction will bring its train of sufferings, disappointments and reversals. We want to forestall such reaction, we want to hold it at bay, and fortify it with general good fortune.

Let us return for a moment to the necessity for understanding, particularly that understanding which concerns ourselves at home. I decline to recognize any conflict of interest among the participants in industry. The destruction of one is the ruin of the other, the suspicion of rebellion of one unavoidably involves the other. In conflict is disaster, in understanding there is triumph. There is no issue relating to the foundation on which industry is built, because industry is bigger than any element in its modern making. But the insistent call is for labor, management and capital to reach understanding.

The human element comes first, and I want the employers in industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of the millions of American wage-earners, and I want the wage-earners to understand the problems, the anxieties, the obligations of management and capital, and all of them must understand their relationship to the people and their obligation to the republic. Out of this understanding will come the unanimous commitment to economic justice, and economic justice lies that social justice which is the highest essential to human happiness.

I am speaking, as one who has counted the contents of the pay envelope from the viewpoint of the earner as well as the employer. No one pretends to deny the inequalities which are manifest in modern industrial life. They are less in fact than they were before organization and grouping on either side revealed the inequalities, and conscience has wrought more justice than statutes have compelled, but the ferment of the world reveals our thoughts on the necessity of progressive solution, also our recognition that to suffer the experiment, which means chaos for our day to reach his God's plan for the great tomorrow.

Speaking our sympathies, uttering the conscience of all the people, mindful of our rights to dwell amid the good fortunes of rational, conscience-impelled advancement, we hold the majesty of righteous government, with liberty under the law, to be our avoidance of chaos, and we call upon every citizen of the republic to hold fast to that which made us what we are, and we will have orderly government safeguard the peace march to all we ought to be.

The menacing tendency of the present day is not chargeable wholly to the unsettled and fevered conditions caused by the war. The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to group citizenship for political advantage. There is no greater peril. The constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none, and the highest consecration we can make to the government is that saving constitutionalism which contemplates all America as one people, and holds just government free from influence on the one hand and unimpaired by intimidation on the other.

It would be the blindness of folly to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system, and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which has both destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. These liberties are as sacred as the freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness. We hold to the right to crush edition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people, when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty. He who threatens destruction of the government by force flammings his contempt for lawful authority, ceases to be a loyal citizen and forfeits his rights to the freedom of the republic.

Let it be said to all of America that our plan of popular government contemplates such orderly changes as the crystallized intelligence of the majority of our people think best. There can be no modification of this underlying rule, but no majority shall abridge the rights of a minority. Men have a right to question our system in fullest freedom, but they must always remember that the rights of freedom of expression, the rights of free speech, the rights of free assembly, which maintain it. Our policy is not of repression, but we make appeal today to American intelligence and patriotism, when the republic is menaced from within, just as we trusted American patriotism when our rights were threatened from without.

We must not be misled by the march of progress, however the



Uncle Sam: "Shake, Warren—My idea exactly!"

less, so that we may proceed deliberately to the readjustment which concerns all the people. Our party platform fairly expresses the conscience of Republicans on industrial relations. No party is indifferent to the welfare of the wage-earner. To us his good fortune is of deepest concern, and we seek to make that good fortune permanent. We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual, in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment. The group must not endanger the individual, and we must discourage groups preying upon one another, and none shall be allowed to forget that government's obligations are alike to all the people.

I hope we may do more than merely discourage the losses and sufferings attending industrial conflict. The strike against the government is properly denied, for government service involves none of the elements of profit which relate to competitive enterprise. There is progress in the establishment of official revelation of issues and conditions which lead to conflict, so that unerring public sentiment may speed the adjustment, but I hope for that concord of purpose, not forced but inspired by the common will, which will give a regulated public service the fullest guaranty of continuity. I am thinking of the railroads. In modern life they are the very base of all our activities and industries. Public objection we have enacted laws providing for a regulation of the charges for service, a limitation on the capital invested and a limitation on capital's earnings. There remains only the question of service, on which to base our hopes for an efficiency and expansion which meet our modern requirements. The railway workmen ought to be the best paid and know the best working conditions in the world. There is an exceptional responsibility. They are not only essential to the life and health and all productive activities of the people, but they are directly responsible for the safety of traveling millions. The government which has assumed so much authority for the public good might well stamp railway employment with the sanctity of public service and guarantee to the railway employees that justice which voices the American conception of righteousness on the one hand and assure continuity of service on the other.

The importance of the railway rehabilitation is so obvious that reference seems uncalled for. We are so confident that much of the present-day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize our opposition to government ownership. We want to expedite the reparation, and make sure the mistake is not repeated.

It is little use to recite the story of development, exploitation, government experiment and its neglect, government operation and its failures. The inadequacy of trackage and terminal facilities, the insufficiency of equipment and the inefficiency of operation—all bear the blighting stamp of government incapacity during federal operation. The work of rehabilitation under the restoration of private ownership deserves our best encouragement. Billions are needed. In new equipment, not alone to meet the growing demand for service, but to restore the extraordinary depreciation due to the strained service of war. With restricted earnings and with speculative profits removed, railway activities have come to the realm of conservative and constructive service, and the government which impaled must play its part in restoration. Manifestly the returns must be so gauged that necessary capital may be enlisted, and we must foster as well as restrain.

We have no more pressing problem. A state of inadequate transportation facilities, mainly chargeable to the failure of governmental experiment, is losing millions to agriculture. It is hindering industry, it is menacing the American people with a real shortage of food and fuel, which means suffering and

the present-day problem and suggests that spirit of encouragement and assistance which commits all America to relieve such an emergency.

The one compensation amid attending anxieties is our new and needed realization of the vital part transportation plays in the complexities of modern life. We are not to think of rails alone, but highways from farm to market, from railway to farm, arteries of life-blood to present-day life, the quickened ways to communication and exchange, the answer of our people to the motor age. We believe in generous federal cooperation in construction, linked with assurances of maintenance that will put an end to criminal waste of public funds on the one hand and give a guaranty of upkept highways on the other.

Water transportation is inseparably linked with adequacy of facilities, and we favor American eminence on the seas, the practical development of inland waterways, the up-building and cordoning of ships to make them equal to and ready for every call of developing and widening American commerce. Like that recommendation to thoughts of America first which pleads the Panama canal, an American reaction, to the free use of American shipping. It will add to the American reawakening.

One can not speak of industry and commerce, and the transportation on which they are dependent without an earnest thought of the abnormal cost of living and the problems in its wake. It is easy to inveigh, but that avails nothing. And it is far too serious to dismiss with flimsy but futile promises.

Eight years ago, in times of peace, the Democratic party made it an issue, and when clothed with power that party came near to its accomplishment by destroying the people's capacity to buy. But that was a cure worse than the ailment. It is easy to understand the real causes, after which the patient must help to effect his own cure.

Gross expansion of currency and credit have depreciated the dollar just as expansion and inflation have discredited the coins of the world. We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We devalued the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore in honesty. Deflation on the one hand and restoration of the 100-cent dollar on the other ought to have begun the day after the armistice, but plans were lacking or courage failed. The unpreparedness for peace was little less costly than unpreparedness for war.

We can promise no one remedy which will cure an ill of such proportions, but we do pledge that earnest and constant attack which the party platform contemplates. We will attempt intelligent and courageous definition, and strike at government borrowing which enlarges the evil, and we will attack high cost of government with every energy and facility which attend Republican capacity. We promise that relief which will attend the halting of waste and extravagance, and the renewal of the practice of public economy, not alone because it will relieve tax burdens but because it will be an example to stimulate thrift and economy in private life.

I have already alluded to the necessity for the fullness of production, and we need the fullness of service which attends the exchange of products. Let us speak the irreducible truth, high wages and reduced cost of living are in utter contradiction unless we have the height of efficiency for wages received.

In all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits; we challenge profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people, but it is fair, it is timely, to give reminder that law is not the sole corrective of our economic ills. Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nationwide drive against extravagance and luxury, to a recommendation to simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life which is the health of the republic. There hasn't been a recovery from the waste and abnormalities of war since the story of mankind was first written, except through work and saving, through industry and denial, which means suffering and

heedless extravagance have marked every decay in the history of nations. Give the assurance of that rugged simplicity of American life which marked the first century of amazing development and this generation may underwrite a second century of surpassing accomplishment.

The Republican party was founded by farmers, with the sensitive conscience born of their freedom and their simple lives. These founders sprang from the farms of the then Middle West. Our party has never failed in its realization that agriculture is essential the foundation of our very existence, and it has ever been our policy, purpose and performance to protect and promote that essential industry.

New conditions, which attend amazing growth and extraordinary industrial development, call for a new and forward-looking program. The American farmer had a hundred and twenty millions to feed the home market, and he heard the cry of the world for food and answered it, though he faced an appalling task amid handicaps never encountered before.

In the rise of price levels there have come increased appraisals to his acres without adding to their value in fact, but which do add to his taxes and expenses without enhancing his returns. His helpers have yielded to the lure of shop and city, until, almost alone, he has met and borne the burden of the only insistent attempts to force down prices. It challenges both the wisdom and the justice of artificial drives on prices to recall that they were effective almost solely against his products in the hands of the producer and never effective against the same products in passing to the consumer. Contemplating the defenselessness of the individual farmer to meet the organized buyers of his products and the distributors of the things the farmer buys, I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in cooperative association to reap the just measure of reward merited by their untiring toil. Let us facilitate the cooperation to insure against the risks attending agriculture, which is a business, and a like cooperation to market their products as directly as possible with the consumer, in the interests of all. Upon such association and cooperation should be laid only such restrictions as will prevent arbitrary control of our food supply and the fixing of extortionate prices upon it.

Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for this most essential and elemental industry, and in both appreciation and interest we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail cooperation which again will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of comparatively small farms intensively cultivated, and which will facilitate the caring for the products of farm and orchard without the lamentable waste under present conditions.

America would look with anxiety on the discouragement of farming actively either through the government's neglect or its paralysis by socialistic practices. A Republican administration will be committed to renewed regard for agriculture, and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of, and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortunes of American life.

Increasingly associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation, so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful West. It is our purpose to continue and enlarge federal aid, not in sectional partiality, but for the good of all America. We hold to that harmony of relationship between conservation and development, which fittingly praises our natural resources and makes them available to develop America of today, and still holds to the conserving thought for the America of the tomorrow.

The federal government's relation to reclamation and development is too important to admit of a simple discussion today. America alone is rich in resources, but for the most part, these resources are lying idle, and are being squandered through lack of planning and conservation.

Transportation, and a government policy that both safeguards and encourages development, to speed it to a foremost position as a commonwealth, rugged in citizenship and rich in materialized resources.

These things I can only mention. Within becoming limits one can not say more. Indeed, for the present many questions of vast importance must be hastily passed, reserving a fuller discussion to suitable occasion as the campaign advances.

I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation, and reveal business methods to government business.

I believe federal departments should be made more business-like and send back to productive effort thousands of federal employees, who are either duplicating work or not essential at all.

I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again.

I believe in a great merchant marine—I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world.

I believe in a navy ample to protect it, and able to assure us dependable defense.

I believe in a small army, but the best in the world, with a mindfulness for preparedness which will avoid the unalterable cost of our previous neglect.

I believe in our embrace in trade abroad, which the government should aid in expanding, both in revealing markets and speeding cargoes.

I believe in establishing standards for immigration, which are concerned with the future citizenship of the republic, not with mere man-power in industry.

I believe that every man who dons the garb of American citizenship and walks in the light of American opportunity, must become American in heart and soul.

I believe in holding fast to every forward step in unshackling child labor and elevating conditions of woman's employment.

I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.

I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship.

I believe this government should make its Liberty and Victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them.

I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace, and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden.

I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relations with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our unyielding uncertainty and inflexible policy has made us a culpable party to the government's misfortunes in that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acquire a stable government there, and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to greater progress. It will be simple to have a plain and neighborly understanding, merely an understanding about respecting our borders, about protecting the lives and possessions of American citizens lawfully within the Mexican dominions. There must be that understanding, else there can be no recognition, and then the understanding must be faithfully kept.

Many of these declarations deserve a fuller expression, but some suggestions of plans to emphasize the faith. Such expression will follow, in due time, I promise you.

I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every commitment is to orderly government. People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is dissent of opinion respecting the eighteenth amendment and the laws exacted to make it operative—but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law enforcement.

Neither government nor party can afford to cheat the American people. The laws of congress must harmonize with the constitution, else they soon are adjudged to be void; congress enacts the laws, and the executive branch of government is charged with enforcement. We can not nullify because of divided opinion, we can not jeopardize orderly government by contempt for law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people, whenever the times and intelligent public sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the paths to the failure of government itself.

Though not in any partisan sense, I must speak of the services of the men and women who rallied to the colors of the republic in world war. America realizes and appreciates the services rendered, the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured. There shall be no distinction between those who knew the perils and glories of the battle front or the dangers of the sea, and those who were compelled to serve behind the lines, or those who constituted the great reserve of a grand army which awaited the call in camps at home.

All were brave, all were sacrificed, all were sharers of those ideals which sent our boys thrice-acrossed to war. Worried sons and daughters, these fit successors to those who christened our banners in the immortal beginning, worthy sons of those who saved the union and nationality when civil war wiped the ambiguity from the constitution, ready sons of those who drew the sword for humanity's sake the first time in the world, in 1776.

The four million defenders of land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never warlike in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only duty, it is a privilege to see that the sacrifices made shall be requited, and that those still suffering from casualties and disabilities shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment.

The washboard of America always is glory to the impetuous and the great hearted, and it is the duty of the nation to honor the memory of those who have given their lives for the freedom and the future of this great republic.

And to the great number of able women who have opposed to this transcendent struggle in the ancient relation of the home as applied to government, I desire to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarging citizenship and give to the best in the republic their courage and support.

ready accomplished. I have said by my record and my conviction I am committed to this measure of justice, but I hope, my justice, that one needed state will be recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage, and the vote of every citizen will be cast and counted in the approaching election.

Let us not share the apprehensions of many men and women as to the danger of the momentary extension of the franchise. When an honest man has reached the place in our political life, his citizenship will bring to the table the roles of citizenship which have been born upon our soil, and we have sought in faith and assurance the freedom and opportunity of our land. It will bring the women educated in our schools, trained in our customs and habits of thought, and sharers of our problems. It will bring the alert and the awakened conscience, the sure intuition, the abundance of tender sympathy that distinguish the women of America. Surely there can be no danger there.

Much has been said of late about world ideals, but I prefer to think of the ideal for America. I think there is something more than the patriotism and the freedom of the founding fathers, the good to believe that this republic has held this new world republic to be the supreme example of representative democracy and liberty by which humanity has aspired to higher achievement. It is idle to think we have attained perfection, but there is the satisfying knowledge that we hold every process for making our government reflect the heart and mind of the republic. Ours is not only a fortunate people but a very democratic people with whom high but their feet on the earth, with help to themselves and to God. Whether we are on from within, there is some divine voice saying, "Have confidence in the republic. America will go on."

Here is a temple of liberty, storms may shake, but the altars of freedom no passion can destroy. It was American in conception, American in its building, it shall be American in its fulfillment. Sectional ones we are all Americans now, and we must be all Americans to the end. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my conviction is that I would not be my natural self if I did not utter my consciousness of my limited ability to meet the expectations, or to realize the aspirations within my own breast, but I will gladly give all that I have, all of heart, soul and mind, in abiding love of country, to service in our common cause. I can only pray to the Omnipotent God that I may be as worthy in service as I know myself to be faithful in thought and purpose. One cannot give more. Mindful of the responsibilities I have, I am humble, but I have this prayer for all true Americans which may be wholly unattainable. With an alterable faith and in a personal spirit, with a hymn of service in my heart, I pledge fidelity to my country and to God, and accept the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency of the United States.

Elks Plan Auto Run For 1000 Kiddies

Plans are being made to entertain 1,000 children by Fairmont Lodge of Elks next Wednesday evening when all the children will assemble at the court house at 6 o'clock and will be taken for a spin out the Riverside road and other points for fully an hour. After the auto ride, which will be concluded at 6 o'clock, a picnic luncheon will be served at the Country Club. There is a probability of the Greater Fairmont Band furnishing a musical program.

Every effort will be made to make this a "safe and sane" auto run and a service truck will be stationed along the route so that prompt repairs might be made in any car developing "boobies." A chaplain will be in every car, the wives of Elks or owners of the cars, Robert Morgan, president, and Arthur C. Frey, secretary of the Motor Club of Fairmont, will have charge of the auto run. H. L. Satterfield will have charge of a program of amusements.

The general committee, composed of the following: Simon D. Goodman, chairman, Dr. H. L. Satterfield, Dr. L. N. York, Dr. Mowrer, A. G. March, Chambers, C. D. Barry, W. H. Evans, M. E. Ashcraft, Arthur C. Frey, and Robert Morgan.

THAT EXPLAINS IT
Doris—She believes every word he tells her.
Lillian—How long have they been married?
Doris—They're married. They're going to be—Doris—Scotsman.

WHICH?
"Did you hear about Mary getting a shower?"
"No. Been eating popcorn and going to be married?"—Doris—Transcript.

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